PARIS, Oct., 1841. account of my tour, it would seem material to begin with the beginning, and trace my course through Switzerland. But I have already written my "impressions" of that country in a journal which I kept during my stay in Switzerland, and it would be perhaps as interesting to you to have my ideas in the rough form given to them on the spot, while it will save me the time and trouble of re-writing the details. So will send you my journal, if an opportunity offers itself within a reasonable time; and in the mean time I will give you some account of the Rhine and its borders, commencing, where my journal ends, with the day on which I left Switzerland.

Between Basle and Strasburg, a railroad has recen ly been opened, much to the advantage of travellers, for the country through which it passes is precisely one of those in which one likes to spend as little time as possible. It is a perfectly flat valley, highly cultivated ad studded with villages, but is sadly wanting in variety and beauty. It is not until within a short dis tance of Strasburg, that the range of the Vosge mountains which bounds the valley on the West, ap-proaches the river sufficiently near to bring into view number of ruined castles, perched upon the summits of the mountain spires, and overlooking the slopes which spread out before them. I know nothing whi produces a more striking and picturesque effect, than those crumbling memorials of the ages of feudality and baronial war, standing as they almost always do, upon the very summit of the bills and crags,—upon the dividing line between forest and sky. It is the presence of these dilapidated strongholds which gives the Rhine its chief beauty. At the very highest point at which I have seen the Rhine, (Ragutz,) there were two castles frowning at each other across the valley, and from that place to the Lake of Constance, they are so numerous that I soon got tired of counting them. But it is especially between Mayence and Co blentz that the ruined castles are seen in the greates number; a new one shows itself at each bend of the river, and there is scarcely a projecting promontory or crag, which does not present a crown of towers and battlements, and black and battered walls. Strasburg is one of the prizes won for France by,

the ambitious arms of Louis XIV, and once gained the French have taken good care to hold fast to it. It is important to France, not so much as a thriving city and the capital of a thriving district, as on account of its value in a military point of view. Separated from Germany only by the Rhine, it is the chief fortress of the Rhenish frontier of France, and the key of that whole district. Its fortifications are of great extent, and of immense strength; to a professional man, the examination of the works would be a most interesting occupation, but to the uninitiated traveller, they serve only to excite wonder at the vast labor and expense which nen undergo, to protect themselves from the attacks of their fellows. There is a garrison of 6000 men, composing the tenth part of the population of There are in Strasburg enough objects of interest to have detained me a day, if I had had the time to spare: besides the arsenal, &c., there is the medical school, and the hospital, which would certain ly have tempted me to remain longer, had it not been Sunday. Strasburg has all the appearance of a prowincial town, with little show of ease or splendor Yet it has its cases, its little public promenade, its theatr, and museum, so many attempts at imitation of Paris. It has its monuments too: there is a very fine one in memory of Gen. Kleiber, a native of the place, and another of Guttemberg, the inventor of printing, who commenced his operations though he was not born, at Strasburg. Church of St. Thomas there is a very remarkable monument, erected in Louis XV's time, to the memory of Marshal Saxe. The first thing that struck me in looking at this admirable piece of sculpture, was the resemblance of the features of the hero, those of Washington. The especial wonder o Strasburg is the Cathedral, one of the most beautiful in Europe. It was built by a family of architects having been commenced by the father, continued by the son, and finished by the daughter. A portion o the work said to have been done by this female architect, is certainly a most extraordinary specimen skill and care in design and execution. The whole church, in fact, is unlike any other that I ever saw .-The extreme delicacy and lightness of the workman ship which decorates the front and the beautiful spire give this church a character altogether peculiar,beauty belonging to itself alone. The spire is no less than 474 feet high; which surpasses the height of the great Egyptian pyramid. This great elevation is made to appear the more astonishing, from the extreme slenderness of the spire, it tapers gradually to a point, and at a distance looks like a great arrow rising out of the earth. It is said, but I cannot youch for the truth of on that this steeple may be seen at the distance of ninety miles, from a high hill near Heidelberg. The interior of the Cathedral is not so splendid as it ought to be, to correspond with the exterior, but it is grand and imposing, and the pulpit is admirably carved in stone, and richly gilt. I ascended the spire, to enjoy the fine view which it commands of the valley of the Rhine. I did not however attain the highest accessible point, it being forbidden to ascend the upper part of the spire, on account of the number of casualties of which it has been the occasion, -- some people having fallen from the exposed winding stairs, from mere giddiness, and others having chosen this means of killing themselves; just as in Paris they sometimes take the fatal leap from the towers of Notre Dame or the column of the Place Vendome. The great extent of the view is the only thing remarkable in it. It comprises the flat and unvaried valley of the Rhine for a great distance up and down, with its hundred villages and boundless fields; a line of blue mountains bounds the view East and West, (the Vorges

far as the eye can reach. Having descended from the spire, and enjoyed an other view of the rich and admirable architecture of the Cathedral, I left Strasburg for Baden. Desirous of accelerating as far as possible my movements through this uninteresting region, I took the steamer to a landing place twelve miles from Baden-Baden.-The first trip occupied four or five hours, and proved as devoid of interest as it is possible for a trip to be .--The banks of the river are perfectly flat, the river it self is not broad enough to be grand, its current being divided by a thousand islands into little winding streams, rather difficult of navigation, on account of their numerous shoals: a steamer is very lucky that passes this part of the river without scraping several times. Add to this that the steamboats themselves are small, very crowded, and not very well provided with ations, and you will see that the upper Rhine has not many attractions for the traveller. It is only traversed as a necessary means of entering upon the glorious scenes which lie lower down on its course.

and the Black Forest,) and the Rhine is seen winding

through the valley, amid numberless little islands, as

At the landing place near Baden, my passport wa examined, and my baggage searched; 'I was now in the dominion of the Grand Duke of Baden, who, limited as are his territories, occupies no unimportant place in the Germanic confederation, when compared ith some of his little neighbors. Some of their tates are so small, that it requires four of them together to give a vote in the Diet. This was the only time my baggage was examined in Germany, the Duchy of Baden constituting a part of the German Custom House Union. This system is certainly a great blessing to travellers, and frees them from an in-

bauled at the frontier of every little German state On the way to Baden-Baden, I saw a number acco plantations, which now constitute an impor-

tant item in the productive industry of this district. For the lover of the beautiful, however, it is a region

ntry, and it is only on reaching the town of Baden-Baden, that the traveller sees something like beauty in the scenery. It is at this point that the surface rises into lofty hills, which terminate at a short distance in the range of mountains called the Black Forest. It is not, however, to the beauty of its situation, that Baden-Baden owes its attractions, but to its mineral springs It is one of the most celebrated and fashio watering places in Germany, and nearly twenty thousand visiters annually flock hither during the summer months, to take the waters, and enliver their weary existence amid the gaities, follies and dis tions, which distinguish all such places. "During the season, Princes may be met with in abundance but are usually outnumbered by blacklegs." I arrived rather late in the season, but as the weather was still fine, there was no lack of company, and the town seemed crowded to its utmost capacities. The village presents nothing in itself to interest the traveller, un less it be the very splendid hotels, which are hardly to be surpassed in London or Paris: some of their dining rooms are really superb. The great c. ntre of attrac tion is the "Conversation-house," as it is termed, the place where the company assembles in the evening, to promenade, flirt, dance and gamble. It is situated in he outskirts of the village, surrounded by pleasant walks and shady avenues; at one end of it is a theate, and at the other a cafe, restaurant, and smokingroom. The Conversation-house itself is almost a pa ace in external and internal appearance. It is divided nto a number of spacious and lofty apartments, which are fitted up in the most costly and splendid manner, with fine mirrors, sofas, damask curtains, magnificent chandeliers and candelabres, while painting and gild ing are lavished upon the walls and ceiling. In one of the finest and largest of these rooms, balls are given by subscription three times a week. In another on alernale evenings is a concert, while in three of them are gaming tables, which commence operations in the on of every day, and are surrounded by crowds until midnight. It is impossible to imagine a more brilliant scene than that which is presented by these ooms during the evening. By the time that the sun's rays have begun to give place to the shades of twilight, brongs of gaily dressed people, of all nations, and of all ages, may be seen rushing to this centre of movenent-the brilliant court of fashion and folly,- and until 10 o'clock, the rooms are crowded. No particular dress is required, so that the traveller in his overcoat and dirty boots may be seen by the side of a dandy of the first water, fresh from Paris; there is in fact every variety of fashion, and every degree of elegance costume, but a very large proportion of the company are richly and fashionably dressed. Nor are beautiful faces wanting to heighten the interest of the brilliant scene, and the connoisseur of beauty may find every style and nice shade of charms from which to choose, amid this gathering of belles from all the nations of Europe. There too are the anxious mothers, and the lovers, and there are sta d, aristocratic-looking old genlemen, and dashing, rattle-brained young men, and gal profession is indebted to Judge Lomax for an ex suspicious-looking blacklegs,-in short, nothing is vanting to fill up the various catalogue of characters. And a gay scene they make of it, with their promenading, and chatting, and flirtations, and dancing. Not Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, of Richmond. the least important employment of the gay assemblage is at the gaming-tables, in playing themselves, or looking at others play. There is always a crow I round these tables, and the greatest crowd is always where he betting is highest: and in truth there is a strange enchantment in the sight, especially for one, who, like nyself, had never before seen a gaming-table. To dence that its distinguished author will be the Presi watch the capricious decisions of fortune, to see the dest of the nation, and not of any one of the parties glittering coin flying from hand to hand, and note the which divide and agitate it. In this pobly indepen effect of success or disappointment upon the countenances of the players, is certainly most attractive em- people will not fail to sustain him. ployment, and for my own part, I stood by the table or hours together, absorbed in the deep interest of the scene, not venturing however to stake my florins; 1 was quite satisfied to enjoy the delight of the winners, and had no desire to suffer the chagrin of the losers. J. S. J., Jr.

I To be continued 1

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1841. Dean Sin: It was a capital thought of several o our intelligent and spirited publishers to collect, in tangible form, the miscellaneous writings of the most eminent British authors, - writings which have, heretofore, been accessible only in the scattered number of the Reviews and Magazines to which they have given character and popularity, and although distinguished for ability and eloquence, and forming a most attractive and important part of the polite literature of the day, failed to attract that general notice to which they were richly entitled, by being confined to the comparative few, who purchased the periodicals containing them. The Edinburgh, and London Quarterly Reviews have long been conducted with distin- purposes. guished talent, and the leading articles of each have, almost invariably, been papers of exceeding ability. The same may also be said, with equal truth, of Blackwood's far-famed magazine, edited by Professor Wilson, a notice of whose admirable miscellaneous writings, culled from the long row of volumes forming this popular journal, I sent to you in a former commun. Messrs. Carey & Hart, the publishers of nicati the volumes I commended, have issued a new and complete edition, in three duodecimos, of "Critical and Miscellaneous E says, by T. Babington Macaulay. These essays are the eloquent productions of one of the most profound critics of this or any age, and a more acceptable offering to the reading public could not well have been devised. The frequent compilation of such writings as these will not only serve to disseminate sound views and opinions in regard to books and their authors, but, by the degree of favor with which they may be received, will also serve to elevate the tone and standard of periodical literature which, after all, is the great modern instrument in the advancement of human improvement.

Mr. Macaulay's reputation is not confined within the narrow limits of his own country, but wherever the contents of these delightful volumes have been received (and where, among civilized men, has not the Edinburgh Review, with its wings of "saffron and blue," been carried 1) he has been an acknowledged master-spirit of the age. These volumes are filled with his contributions to this Review, during the past 14 or 15 years, and the following list of contents will prove the value of the subjects discussed: Milton, Machiavelli, Dryden, History, Hallam, Southey, Byron, Bunyan, Johnson and Boswell, Hampden, Lord Burleigh, Mirabeau, French Revolution, Spain, Walpole, Chatham, Bacon. It is seldom that so much truly valuable matter can be found in so limited a space. Macaulay's Essay on the Life, Writings, Character and Times of Mil. Ton, occupying about sixty pages of this compilation, is one of the most brilliant and eloquent in the language, and worth, itself, the price of the three volumes. Indeed if he had written nothing else, this would have entitled him to a place in the foremost rank of successful essayists and critics.

The publishers of these "Miscellanies" have also saued a very curious and handsome volume, by William Howitt, author of the "Rural Life of England," entitled " The Student-Life of Germany." The cor tents of this volume are highly interesting, and will be particularly so, to those who have given attention to

the delay and vexation. Only think what a the German system of education—to German litera-ther it would be, if their baggage had to be overture, institutions and manners. The general plan of a German University,—its officers, government and courts-general views of Student-life the patriotic origin of the celebrated Society of the Burschenchaft, the account of Sann-Introductions to University life-Student's private life-Rural and Winter Amusements—Songs, Customs—and a great variety of other matters in regard to German society and manners, are presented, in this beautiful volume in Howitt's best manner, which is always graceful and attractive.

In a former letter I mentioned the hands of Lord Brougham's Speeches, from the press of Mesers. Lea & Blanchard. I have now the pleasure to announce to announce another publication by these gentlemen, of a work of scarcely inferior interest-The Critical and Miscellaneous Writings" of the same distinguished author and statesman. volumes is prefixed, by an American hand, a well writ ten sketch of the character of BROUGHAM, from which we learn that he was one of the founders, in 1802, of the celebrated Edinburgh Review, so long under the editorial control of Jeffrey, and that he has, since that period, been a constant contributor to its pages. With the knowledge of this fact, I was both surprised and disappointed at the size of these volumes, and the appearance of only two. I learned, however, from further examination, that they are intended as a first series, and that a second is promised at an early day. The first is well calulated to sustain and advance the reputation of this bold and independent statesman and vigorous writer, and any future publication of hi works will, doubtless, be gladly received by the reading public.

Mr. John S. Littell, law-bookseller, has nearly ompleted, in his valuable "Law Library, (a periodi cal favorably, and no doubt widely, known among our legal friends,) an admirable Treatise, by Eden, the Bankrupt Law, a seasonable publication, and an acceptable addition to the valuable and standard works issued by Mr. Littell, under the general title of "THE LAW LIBRARY " The same gentleman has just published, in two substantial and well printed volume "A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Adminis trators generally, in the United States," by Joh Tayloe Lomax, one of the Judges of the General Court of New York, &c., &c. This will be an acceptable addition to legal literature, and particularly to he bar in Virginia. The distinguished and learned author has, for the most part, taken for his model, in the preparation of this far more valuable work, the English treatise of Williams, and presented it to the American bar unincumbered by the load of obsolete doctrines and of foreign local law, which serves no other purpose than to swell the size and cost of the English treatises upon this subject. The work of Williams is, beyond question, very valuable; and i is certainly not my intention to speak disparagingly of its claims. To those, however, who cannot afford to purchase both-and those who can will scarcely choose to be without them-the work of Lomax wi be found far more practically useful. The subject of this treatise is of general interest, and as any respectable man is liable to be called upon to incur the responsibilities of the office of executor, &c., it becomes every person to be acquainted with the nature of the duties which may devolve upon him. The leceedingly able " Digest of the Laws respecting Real Property," and will be equally so for these valuable The work, I perceive, is dedicated to the

The Message of the President has been well re ceived, and is considered a creditable and patriotic State paper. Thus much I have thought I might venture to say, although the topic is foreign to those which I have heretofore discussed. I will go one step further and say, that the Message gives cheering evident and patriotic attitude, a virtuous and enlightened

Yours, truly,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Our readers have by this time no doubt examined and digested the message of President Tyler. His Fiscal Agent is the Sub-Treasury scheme of Mr. Van Buren new vamped up; or perhaps it is rather the Sub-Treasury shoe made into a boot. Mr. Tyler's Sub-Treasury has the additional powers of dealng in Exclange and receiving deposits

From the Hartford Eagle The Message — We give the Message in our col-umns to day. We commend it to the special attention of our readers, as a model of moderation, calmness, dignity, and just sentiment. It is every way worthy of John Tyler. Violent partisans will not like it— Ultra whigs, we are sure, will be taken all aback matter. Truth generally lays between the comes. The light of burning effigies is const. Conn Tyler— and warning him off to—ale, barren, inhos-nishle sergion, there Naya Zembla of ultraism where o the Nova Zembla of ultraism

The "Fiscal Agent" recommended, is just the thing for Government use, and just not the thing for private purposes. We will comment more at large in our

The Messace of the President of the United States will be found at length in to-day's Intelligencer. And we believe that as a whole it will be satisfactory to the

are, if we understand them, sound in reference to pro-tection. It is true he confines his tariff of protection

within the limits of the wants of the Government.

The President's plan for regulating the exchanges and furnishing a sound and uniform currency, will not probably suit those who suppose that a National Bank is a panacea for 'all the ills that flesh and blood are

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Presi sident for his manly views in favor of State integrity, or in other words, State honesty. At this time his Message will be hailed by our foreign creditors with

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel The Message.—We have read President Tyler's Message with much pleasure. It is calm, dignified, and perspicuous. There is but one point on which we do not exactly coincide with the President. As to we do not exactly coincide with the Frestueri. As to his plan for providing the nation with a sound circulating medium, we are inclined to think it will answer. In the course of a short time, the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury will be called for, and laid before Congress. It is not expected that we can have a perfect system presented at once. We advise our friends, therefore, everywhere to among the consideration therefore, everywhere, to approach the consideration of the subject dispassionately, and make up their minds without embarrassing the question with party politics. The country at large is in want of some uniform The country at large is in want of some uniform standard of currency, and we hope the plan to be proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury will produce that looked for result. It will be perceived that we have adverted more particularly to that part of the Message which treats of currency. The document, however, as a whole, we think is calculated to command the warm approval of the nation.

From the Boston Transcript. So far as we have seen the opinions of the press, the Message appears to be highly acceptable to all parties. It is commended as sound and patriotic—conceived in an excellent tone and a wise spirit, and such as will meet the approbation of the people gene

Of the plan for a fiscal sgent, as developed in the Message, we say nothing, confessing our inability to discover what may be its effect, should it be matured

s insignificant twaddle. It is manifest that he has n distinct notion upon the subject, beyond that of a "ju-dicious tariff," as understood by General Jackson. A man who had the slightest conception of the magni-tude and importance of the interests involved in the question of protection to our own domestic labor and

operations and moderate counsels nothing to hope for in this respensibilities by solutions of the President any recommendation of the President, unless the value touch his sensibilities by other arguments than those addressed merely to the understanding. Southers prejudices are too strong for Yankee common sense though backed by the most unanswerable of all arguments—mathematical demonstration.

From the Newburyport Herald. It is a well considered document, written with care and precision, and commendable in tone and temper. While it will not give satisfaction to the ultras of either party, we are persuaded its principles will be in the main approved by the people.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE MESSAGE. The style and spirit of this paper are both excel-

lent. But the most important part of the Message relates to the Fiscal Agency. Mr. T. goes as strongly as we could desire him against corporate privileges. He contends with great distinctness and force, against the adoption of any scheme which is not repealable at the pleasure of Congress. In these positions he is perjectly decided; perfectly correct—but we are free to say, and all must admit, that the whole subject of a Sey, and all must admit, that the whole subject of a Fiscal Agency is as a considered as it is momentous. say, and all must admit, that the whole su Fiscal Agency is as complicated as it is mon

From the Boston Post President Tyler's Message will be found on the first page of this morning's paper. It is written in a spirit of candor, and will have a tendency to raise its author in the confidence of the people.

From the Boston Traveller The Message.—This document will be found at length in our columns. It is rather of a negative, non-committal character, and cannot be seriously objected to by any party.

Moderate councils are unded, should Congress ve.

jected to by any party.

Moderate councils are urged, should Congress revise the existing Tariff. Certainty and permanency in any system of Government, the President thinks extremely expedient. It might, he says, be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annuling the land proceeds distribution act of the last sersion, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent. the maximum rate established by the Compromise act.

The Currency is alleded to, and it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit a plan, if Congress should desire one—a plan, says the President, which proposes to limit the issue to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power.

amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—with press sanction of the Legislative power.

Emento-Sebenth Congress. SECOND SESSION

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841. A message was received from the House of Repre sentatives, announcing that they had elected the Rev John N. Maffit as a Chaplain for the present session

of Congress.
The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, pursuant to the 8th section of the act passed in 1831, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors. Also, a report from the War Department, in accordance with the second section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, passed May, 1836, containing abstracts of the expenses from the contingent fund from 1839 to 1841 inclusive. He then announced that he had appointed the standing committees for the present sesson, and they were reported to the Senate as follows:

ed the standing committees for the present sesson, and they were reported to the Senate as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Tallmadge, Choate, and Buchanan.
On Finance—Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Bayard, Berrien, and Woodbury.

On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, Barrow, King, and Wright.
On Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Morehead, Archer, Miller, and Buchanan.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Bates, Barrow, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Connecticut.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Archer, Benton, and Pierce.
On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Fulton, Smith, of Indiana, Williams, and McRoberts.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Bayard, Williams, and Choate.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Huntington, Walker, and Prentiss.
On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Henderson, Dixon, Fulton, Tappan, and Linn.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Phelps, Sevier, and Benton.
On Claims—Messrs. Graham, Phelps, Wright, Woodbury, and Woodbridge.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, Smith, of Connecticut, Allen, and Cuthbert.
On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, Miller, McRoberts, and Mouton.
On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, Cuthbert, and King.
On Pensions—Messis. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Gra-

Young, Cuthbert, and King.

On Pensions—Messis. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Gra-

ham, and Sevier.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Bayard'
Kerr, Young, King, and Rives.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Mouton, Sturgeon, and Henderson.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Kerr. Fulton, and

Evans.
On Engrossed Bills - Messrs. McRoberts, Miller, on the Fary-Messrs. Freston, Tappan, and mrolled Bills - Messis. Porter and Williams On Contingent Expenses—Messis. White, Tappan, and Porter. Mr. KING, on leave, introduced

A bill to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama; a bill for the relief of Caroline E. Clitherill; and a bill for the relief of Jubal Hancock. Mr. WILLIAMS, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the payment to the State of Maine for the services of her militia.

Mr. PRENTISS, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine claims against the Government; a bill for the relief of Margaret Barnes; and a bill granting a pension to Daylor S. Warner.

Mr. PIERCE, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of D. Pettibone, deceased; a bill for the relief of Samuel Collins; a bill for the relief of Joseph Bastion, and a bill providing for the payment

of certain pensions to Indian warriors, in pursuance of the Cherokee treaty of 1835.

Mr. FULTON, on leave, introduced a bill allowing drawbacks on foreign merchandise exported in original packages from Santa Fe and Mexico; a bill for the relief of G. W. Pascal, and a bill for the relief of

thus placing our commercial interests abroad almost exclusively under the influence of a rival commercial nation! I am sorry to say that these are facts which cannot be denied. The Consul has many advantages, James Smith, of Arkansas.

Mr. BERRIEN, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the payment, to the State of Georgia, for the services of the militia of that State in Florida and in and these advantages are given to foreigners in preference to our own citizens. For instance, a British American Consul having freights at his disposal will give them to British instead of American shipping. The American shipmaster, going into a strange port, will naturally call upon the Consul to transact his business, and thus place his business into the hands of a foreigner, instead of one of our own citizens. Not long since a cargo of provisions was sent to the Pacific for our Navy, and consigned to an English American Consul. The fleet had removed to Callao, and it

WHITE, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of William Rand; a bill for the relief of Mary Prettyman, and a bill for the relief of Samuel Tart. Mr. WOODBURY, on leave, introduced a bill to increase the pay of certain officers attached to revenue cutters, now in the naval service of the United States. All of the above named bills were severally read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

Messrs MOUTON, MERBICK, SMITH, of Ind., HUNTINGTON, BAYARD, PIERCE, RIVES, KING and WOODBURY, on leave, introthis American Consul chartered a British ship, and gave \$6,000 for the charter!! This is a specimen of the doings of Consuls who are not American citizens. The shipmasters have called about for reform, but all in vain. The American merchant is degraded at the duced a large number of bills, the titles of which were not distinctly heard by the Reporter, (in the gallery,) and could not be obtained at the Secretary's office. Mr. MANGUM, in pursuance of the notice given yesterday, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a standing committee of the Senate be appointed to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports or other matter, transmitted by either of the Executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator and motions to print, by order of the standing cammittees of the Senate, of reports, documents or other matter pero print, by order of the standing cammittees of the Senate, of reports, documents or other matter pertaining to the subjects referred to such committees by the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such commit tee on printing to report in every case, in one day, sponer, if practicable

Mr. MANGUM said that he had shown the origin Mr. MANGUM said that he had shown the origi-nal resolution to several gentlemen who took an in-terest in the subject; but, since the suggestion offered yesterday by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn.) he had modified the resolution with a view to make it generally acceptable; and he would here remark that the object was to economise and to cut off all the print-ing which was not necessary to the transaction of the business of the country.

isiness of the country.

The resolution was then laid upon the table, and

Mr. BARROW submitted a resolution, which lies over, that the Secretary of the Treasury in-form the Senate what amount of public lands has

what quantity has been advertised by proclamati and afterwards suspended, and the reason therefor, Mr. LINN submitted the following resolution :

Dam, will be received at the Navy Agent's Office, York, until the 5th day of December, 1841, agree to the following Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be in-tructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, by removing the snags and stumps of trees, which annually de-stroy steamboatsi and produce, and merchandise.

On motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Senate

ordered to the consideration of Executive business and, after some time spent therein, the doors were spened, and then The Senate adjourned.

rule.
Mr. ADAMS objected to the decision. He had

to their names. The absentees being then called, ten additional representatives answered to their names, one hundred and ninety-three members being then

masting vote in the affirmative.

Mr. MERIWETHER then raised a question

riate. He thought a select committee proper.

Mr. ADAMS maintained the propriety of his m

The SPEAKER decided that that part of the pe

petition also upon the table.

Mr. ADAMS called for the yeas and nays; but

Massachuseets, petitions were also presented Messrs. Burnell and Borden, from that State. From Rhode Island, by Mr. Cranston. From Connecticut, by Messrs. Boardman

From Vermont, by Messrs. Young and Mattocks. From New York, by Messrs. Wood, Hunt, Fill-ore, Gordon, Barnard, Gates, Linn, McKeon, and

G. Floyd. Mr. FILLMORE, by general consent, introduced

a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the current session of Congress. The bill, being once read by its title, was referred to the Committee of

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

and these advantages are given to foreigners in pref

became necessary to tranship the cargo to another vessel. An American ship was bound to Callao in ballast, and offered to take the cargo for \$2,000; but

instead of secretly warning the American shipmaster communicate the fact to a British man of war!

tional character. Let me repeat, we must have re-form; and our Government is called upon to inquire

into these growing evils in our institutions, and to vacate every Consulate of the United States, until a

BINDERS' BOARDS, &c.-4,000 lbs. extra fine Binders' Boards; 2,000 lbs. do. St. aw do.; 2,000

20 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards.
10 do sup, fine White do.
Just received and for sale by
GARRET ANDERSON.

Penn. Avenue, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SHIPMASTER.

proper citizen can be commissioned to

From the Journal of Commerce.

order, whether the question of reference, und rules of the House, must not lie over one day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

York, until the 5th day of December, 1841, agreeable to the following

SCHEDULE OF TIMBER.

364 Piles of Yellow Pine timber, 16 inches square average length 45 feet—for main Dam.

194 Piles of Yellow Pine timber, 14 inches

—average length 36 feet—for main Dam.

458 Piles of Yellow Pine timber, 12 inches square average length 38 feet—for side Dams.

725 Piles of Yellow Pine timber, 12 inches square average length 36 feet—for Sheet Piling.

4 Sets of Waling Pieces, for main Dam, of White Oak, 1 foot square—total length 1876 feet.

2 sets of Waling Pieces, for Side Dams, of White Oak, 1 foot square—total length 1070 feet.

52 cap timbers of White Pine 18 feet long and 16 inches square. TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841. After the reading of the journal, petitions were called for in the direct order of States, and were referred to appropriate committees as presented.

Petitions were presented—

From Maine, by Messra. Lowell, Clifford, Randall, Fessenden, Littlefield, and Bronson.

From New Hampshire, by Messrs. Shaw, Burke, and Eastman. nches square. 14,134 feet board measure, of 3 inch white pine

DRY DOCK, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

All the above timber for Piles to be of good sound All the above timber for Piles to be of good sound yellow or hard pine, free from large knots and shakes, and suitable for grooving and driving as sheet piling. Two of the opposite edges of each pile to be sawed or hewed straight and parallel, and a third side to be sawed or hewed straight and square with the other two. The fourth face to be hewed or sawed nearly parallel with the opposite side so as not to deviate more than one inch in the width of the pile. The dimensions to be as follows: The first named 364 piles to be of lengths varying from 42 to 48 feet, and to average at least 45 feet; the thickness, measured on the parallel edges, to be not less than 14 nor greater than 16 inches, to average about 15,—and the width not less than 16 inches.

The second lot (of 191 Piles) to vary in length from From Massachusetts, by Messrs. Winthrop and Sationstall.

Mr. CUSHING gave notice that he should, in due form, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the relief of the claimants for French spoliations prior to relier of the claimants for French sponsitions positions, 1800.

Mr. ADAMS presented sundry Abolition pesitions, from Ohio, for the repeal of all laws enacted by the U. States for the defence, countenance, and support of slavery. Also the petition of Lyman Beecher, of Cincinnati, for the abolition of slavery in Florida. All these were laid on the table, under the twenty-first rule.

The second lot (of 191 Piles) to vary in length from 34 to 38, averaging not less than 36 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges not less than 12 nor more than 14 inches;—and the width not less than 14

Mr. ADAMS objected to the decision. He had wished to test this matter. He discoursed with great violence of manner against the rule, but was not distinctly heard at the Reporter's desk. He was several times called to order by the Speaker. He next presented a petition for the repeal of the twenty-first rule, which he moved to refer to a select committee of nine, with instructions to report a resolution repealing the twenty-first rule. On this motion he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. MERIWETHER moved to lay on the table.

Mr. JAMES asked the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table. Ordered.

The House refused to lay on the table; yeas 87, nays 92 The third lot (of 458 Piles) to vary in length from The third lot (of 458 Piles) to vary in length from 36 to 40, averaging 38 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges not less than 11 nor more than 13, to average 12 inches; and the width not less than 12 inches.

The fourth lot (of 725 Piles) to vary in length from 33 to 38, averaging 36 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges to be not less than 11 nor more than 13, to average 12 inches; and the width not less than 12 inches.

inches.

The string or waling pieces for the main Dam to be of good, sound, straight white oak timber, hewed or sawed 12 inches square, and in length varying from 25 to 35 feet. The whole amount furnished to be 1876 linear

na ys 92

The question then being for the yeas and nays on Mr. Adams' motion,
Mr. RHETT moved a call of the House. Ordered.

The roll being called, 183 representatives answered that the called, ten The waling pieces for the side dams to be 12 by 8 inches, hewed or sawed square, of good, sound straight white oak timber, and in lengths varying from 25 to 35 feet; the whole amount to be 1070 lines

feet.
The 52 saps to be of good sound White Pine timber,

free from shakes and large knots, hewed or sawed straight, 16 inches square and 18 feet long.

The Plank to be of White Pine, sound, straight, and square edged, free from large nots, 3 inches in thickness, and in lengths not less than 25 feet—amount 14,434 board measure. present.
Mr. CALHOUN moved that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

The House decided to dispense with the further call. Yeas 90, nays 90—the Speaker then giving his

All the above timber and plank to delivered on such All the above timber and plank to delivered on such wharf or wharfs, within the U.S. Navy Yard, New York, as may be designated, and subject to the inspection and approval of such person as may be selected by the engineer; one-fourth of the yellow or hard Paie to be delivered before the 24th day of January, 1842; one fourth before the 25th of February, and the remaining half before the 21st of March, 1842; the subserfor the main and side dam.

Let Jimber for the main and side dam.

Let Jimber for the Main Dam.

2d. """ Spile I was.

3d. """ """

The Oak Waling pieces to be derivered on or before

order, whether the question of reference, under the rules of the House, must not lie over one day.

After some explanations from the Speaker, and Messrs. Adams, Meriwether, Wise, and Briggs, the Speaker decided that it must lie over one day.

Mr. ADAMS, after some further invective against the rules, resumed the presentation of petitions, most of which being of an abolitionist character, were disposed of in the usual manner. One petition signed by Alvan Stewart, and other persons in Oneida county, in the State of New York, asked for either the abolition of slavery in the District, or a removal of the Seat of the General Government to some place where the buying and selling of blacks was not permitted. Another asked for the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON moved to lay this petition on the table, but at the request of Mr. HOP-KINS, he withdrew this motion.

Mr. ADAMS said this petition had nothing to do with slavery. It asked for a recognition of the independence of Hayti. There was no slavery there.

He moved that the petition for the abolition of slavery in the District, or the removal of the Seat of Government be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARNARD thought this reference inappropriate. He thought a select committee proper.

Mr. ADAMS maintained the propriety of his mo-The Oak Waling pieces to be derivered on or before the first day of April, and the White Pine timber and Plank before the 15th of April, 1842. The right reserved to receive a less portion than an offer may embrace. ROBERT C. WETMC

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 8th, 1841. nov 11-tD5 Note.-The time of delivery of the above timber

extended as follows:
The first fourth on the 25th February.
The second fourth on 20th March.
The remainder on 1st May.
Offers received until 24th December, which must

ition which related to the abolition of slavery mus-ie on the table under the twenty-first rule. The reainder might be subject to reference.

Mr. MERIWETHER moved to lay that part of the

Offers received until 24th December, which must state the price per cubic foot, or running foot, as the case may be, and should state whether sawed, counter hewed, or rough hewed, is offered.
ROBERT C. WE FMORE, Navy Agent.
Navy Agent's Office, New York, Nov. 25, 1841.
dec 11.3tawt24th Dec.
37 The Globe, Madisonian, and Norfolk and Portsmouth (Va.) Herald will please copy.

the call was not sustained. On his motion, tellers were ordered.

Messrs, BOARDMAN and J. T. MASON being M EDICAL NO FICE .- To the Sick and afflicted M EDICAL NO FICE.—To the Sick and afflicted with Disease.—The Subscriber prepares medicines that will cure the following diseases: Cancer, without cutting it; Consumption, Deafness, and all diseases of the Ears; Piles and Fistula; Scrofula, commonly called the Kings' Evil; Stone and Gravel; Asthma; White Swellings; Dyspepsia; Rheumatisms; Gott, Bronchetis; Inflammations of the Liver and Lungs; Inflammatory Sore Throat; Inflammations of the Eyes, Fevers and Agues; Ulcers of the Legs, or any Eruptions of the Skin, and Diseases of Women.

Dr. PURCELL has, by indefatigable labor, for years, over fires, glasses, and retorts, with great expense, made the greatest discovery for the preservation of the lives of men, from the awful and externit nating diseases of the Plague and Yellow Fever, that was ever made by any man or nation to the preservaday. Lavoisier was the greatest chemist that France has produced, and he was a great chemist indeed. Sir Messrs. BOARDMAN and J. T. MASON being appointed tellers, reported 66 in the affirmative, and 47 in the negative. [No quorum.]

Mr. ADAMS then continued his detail in the same style, with occasional interruptions till twenty minutes past two, having consumed a little more than two hours in the presentation of petitions and the discussions consequent.

The call then being continued from the State of Massestants.

day. Lavoisier was the greatest chemist that France has produced, and he was a great chemist indeed. Sin Humphrey Davcy was the greatest chemist that England has produced. These great men, and ill the chemists that ever came before them, have been looking and laboring for the medicine that Providence was pleased to reveal to me for the preservation of the lives of his creatures. This invaluable medicine is a pre-ventive and a specific in Plague, Yellow Feyer, Small

drew it for a moment to permit

Mr. LEWIS to introduce a resolution, by general consent, granting the use of the Hall to-morrow evening to the Agricultural Convention, passed unanventive and a specific in Plague, Yellow Fewer, Small Pox, and all contagious diseases in nature.

A man by taking a table spoon full of the medicine in the morning, fasting, may go into an hospital where people are dying with the Plague or Yellow Fever.—
He may take the sick man by the hand, and turn him in his bed, and shall not take the disease—and if the strength of the natient is not exhausted the medicine. The House then adjourned, at a quarter before strength of the patient is not exhausted the medicine will cure him. This is the first public notice I have given of the discovery of this medicine, and I do not intend to offer it for sale at present, as every one knows the weather at this season of the year puts an end to the awful effects of the Yellow Fever.

UNITED STATES CONSULS,
Much has been said and written of late in relation
to our Consuls abroad. It has been stated that we
have 149 Consuls at foreign ports, of whom only 48
are citizens of the United States; that out of 34 Consuls appointed to the ports of Great Britain and her
Colonies, only 5 are citizens of the United States; end to the awful effects of the Yellow Fever.

My object at present is to inform the public that in case the disease should return the next year, that the people may be informed that there is a medeine, as above described, to be had. I would advise daptains and Merchants trading to the countries where the Plague of Yellow Fever is prevalent, to take some of my medicine with them. I also prepare medicines that will effectually cure Hydrophobia, or the bits of any rabid animal—or the bits of the most poisonous snakes, if amiled in time. if applied in time.

Dr. P. can destroy any of the fatal poisons, and

heir deleterious effects, that can be obtained from Animal, Vegetables or Minerals. I can also deprive all the Corrosive Acids of their poisonous and delet

NO IMPOSTER CAN COUNTERFEIT THIS MEDICINE.—I gave this medicine to Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the University Philadelphia—a gentleman I consider a first Chemist, to see if he could analyze it and ascertain component parts. He tried all the tests that course tried, and could not ascertain its component parts. Nor is it in the power of any man to ascertain component parts of this medicine except the prietor.

prietor.

The above Medicines are to be had by app the to Dr. PURCELL, Jefferson street, Georgeto D. C.

DEASE'S CANDY, for the cure of coughs, I hoarseness, &c. Public speakers will an invaluable remedy for clearing the voice.

in van. The American merchant is degraded at the foreign port; and let me ask, are these things to be continued? Let us suppose that our Government had it in contemplation to declare war against England, and sent secret advices to our Consuls to warn our shipping of the fact, to enable them to make the best of their way home. This important information would go to subjects of the British Crown, who may instead of secretly warning the American shipmaster. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, Gentlemen: The substantial benefits I receiring a cold and tedious journey here, from you uable Horehound Candy, enabled me to discha sommunicate the fact to a British man of war. I say such a thing may be, and it is impolitic in our Government to appoint or retain in office any Consular agent who is not a cirizen of the United States. None others can entertain American seelings, sympathise with American seamen in distress, or sustain our national character. Let me repeat, we must have reform and our Government is called upon to inquire uable Horehound Candy, enabled me to dischiduties in Congress far beyond my expectation departure. My voice and longs have perfectly ered their tone, and my breathing is free and s. I have given what I left to several of our white with me to write to you for a small case you will forward early to my address.

A MEMBER OF CONGRETATION of the control of the congression of t

For sale at the store of A. R. JENKINS ing the American Hotel.

The Afresh supply received every week.

dec.15. (Intel.)

National Agricultural Socie Wednesday) EVENING, at 4 o'clock, report of the Committee appointed to dra tion, and to form a National Society. It is hoped that those who cherish this

will show their willingness to aid in its dec 15—1t

Box do.